List of resources and tools for successful global health advocacy

POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE: INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE SOURCES

Global Library of Women’s Medicine (GLOWM). There are good resources and presentations on the management of postpartum hemorrhage on Global Library of Women’s Medicine, the educational platform of FIGO. GLOWM have also recently developed a Safer Motherhood App, available for download straight to your phone!

Jhpiego Helping Mothers Survive. Jhpiego, in collaboration with global partners, developed Helping Mothers Survive (HMS). The first module in the series, Bleeding after Birth (BAB), addresses postpartum hemorrhage, the leading cause of maternal death worldwide. Bleeding after Birth (BAB) is a one-day module designed for teams of health workers who provide care for women and newborns. The content aims to build skills around team communication, active management of third stage of labor, and early detection and basic management in order to reduce maternal deaths caused by postpartum hemorrhage. The materials include an Action Plan, Providers Guide, and Flip Chart, as well as a folder of necessary supplemental materials that are critical components for success. BAB is endorsed by ICM, FIGO, UNFPA, ICN, AAP, and was reviewed by WHO. Available in English, French, Spanish, Swahili, Hindi, Portuguese, Russian, Dari, Pashto and English w/ South Asia graphics.

MATERNAL HEALTH: DATA SOURCES

Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal, Newborn and Child Mortality in Africa (CARMMA). The CARMMA website includes a useful scorecard section which provides facts and figures for 46 African countries. Find out how your country scores here.

VSI (2013). Global Misoprostol Registration by Indication (map & detailed spreadsheet). Although updated last in May 2013 this map and spreadsheet can be helpful to understand how Misoprostol is used globally.
POLICY BRIEFS AND ADVOCACY GUIDES: PPH SPECIFIC

Postpartum Hemorrhage: A Challenge for Safe Motherhood. This brief (from the Gynuity Health Projects and Family Care International’s Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage initiative) provides a quick background on PPH and prevention. Of particular note are pages 5 and 6 which outlines what policy makers can do to achieve safe motherhood and reduce maternal mortality resulting from PPH.

Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition/FCI (2014). Essential Medicines for Maternal Health: Ensuring Equitable Access for All. This document is a series of policy briefs. It includes three briefs on the three essential maternal health medicines (oxytocin, misoprostol, and magnesium sulphate) with examples of evidence-based strategies for addressing the key barriers to their widespread access and use, supported by case examples of successful interventions from around the world. A further three briefs focus on cross-cutting issues: policy and financing; supply; and demand generation. Also available in Spanish and French.

African Strategies for Health/USAID (2016). Misoprostol Policy and Scale-Up for the Prevention of Postpartum Hemorrhage in Madagascar, Mozambique, and Nigeria: A Synthesis Brief. This useful brief summarises findings and recommendation for policy and implementation scale up for the prevention of PPH in three African countries. Of particular relevance is Table 2 on page three which uses the WHO’s Health Systems Building Blocks model to develop indicators in relation to the use of misoprostol in PPH and Table 4 on page five which outlines the key facilitators/enablers as well as the key challenges for policy development and adoption of misoprostol.

Family Care International (2011). Mapping Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage: East Africa Regional Perspectives on Challenges and Opportunities. This report summarises the findings of the East Africa regional survey on the use of misoprostol. The report includes perceived barriers for scaling up use of misoprostol for PPH, strategies for action and opportunities for the region. A similar report is available for the South Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa and Francophone West Africa regions.
Family Care International (2012). Scaling up Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Moving from Evidence to Action. This policy brief, published by FCI in partnership with Gynuity Health Projects, PATH, and FIGO, explores strategies to help governments and partners improve maternal health by expanding access to misoprostol for treatment and prevention of PPH, one of the leading causes of maternal death.

Family Care International (2012). Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Reaching Women Wherever They Give Birth. This publication, available in English and French, presents case studies from three countries — Bangladesh, Nepal, and Zambia — that have introduced and scaled up the use of misoprostol for PPH. These country examples highlight the essential role of high-level commitment and support in initiating and implementing national programs, and provide inspiration and guidance for policy makers and partners seeking to expand access to misoprostol for PPH.

Family Care International (no date). Advocacy, Approval, Access: Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage – A Guide for Effective Advocacy. This publication, available in English and French, provides guidance to national advocates and civil society organizations in conducting effective advocacy for the successful uptake of misoprostol for prevention and treatment of PPH. Through case studies and an Advocacy for Access Framework, this publication provides concrete examples to support misoprostol’s availability and use at the national level.

Family Care International (2015). Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Questions and Answers for Policy Makers. Misoprostol for Postpartum Hemorrhage: Questions and Answers for Policy Makers provides information about misoprostol’s critical role in preventing and treating PPH. Also available in French.

Management Sciences for Health (2016). Updating National Essential Medicine Lists: A Step-by-Step Advocacy Guide. This guide provides national stakeholders and advocates with information and guidance to update the national essential medicines lists to include a new commodity, a new indication, or a new formulation based on the available evidence and on country need. While the actors, timeline, and process may vary from country to country, this guide presents the broad steps involved in revising an essential medicines lists for any health commodity. Additional resources and a glossary are included to provide supplemental information and to clarify key terms.
POLICY BRIEFS AND ADVOCACY GUIDES: GENERAL

PATH (2015). Scaling Up Life-Saving Commodities for Women, Children, and Newborns. An Advocacy Toolkit. This toolkit was produced under the auspices of the United Nations (UN) Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children’s Advocacy Working Group. The toolkit includes draft policy brief templates, press release templates, letter of support templates and an advocacy strategy development template. Pages to note: 7, 36, 53-64.

WHO (2008). Repositioning Family Planning: Guidelines for Advocacy Action. This WHO toolkit aims to help those working in family planning across Africa to effectively advocate for renewed emphasis on family planning to enhance the visibility, availability, and quality of family planning services for increased contraceptive use and healthy timing and spacing of births, ultimately, improved quality of life across the region. Whilst focusing on family planning this toolkit includes ideas on developing an advocacy strategy (which comes with a helpful appendix of worksheets), engaging policymakers; engaging health sector leaders; engaging community leaders; engaging the private sector and the media.

Health Policy Projects/USAID (2013). Guide for Advocating for Respectful Maternity Care. This guide provides practical information, tools, and techniques, valuable to individual citizens, communities, health professionals, service providers, and policy- and decision makers—all those for whom saving mothers’ lives is a priority. Areas covered including raising awareness and generating demand; mobilizing the community to hold local leaders and service providers accountable; securing commitment at the national level and engaging the media.

Family Care International (2014). Advocating Together – The Power of Alliances for Maternal Health. This toolkit was established following the comprehensive maternal health advocacy mapping exercise conducted by FCI in Uganda and Zambia which identified the need for a coordinated voice/ an umbrella organization for maternal health advocacy. The guide provides information on joining/ creating an alliance and planning advocacy activities as an alliance.


WHO (2015). Survey of the quality of medicines identified by the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities. This report is the result of a survey carried out by WHO to identify products of good quality already available in selected Every Women Every Child countries on selected medicines from the list of 13 life-saving commodities as identified by the UN Commission on Life-Saving Commodities for Women and Children (UNCoLSC).